70-270

(Installing, Configuring, and Administering Microsoft Windows XP Professional)

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Objective

A.	Installing Windows XP Professional
B.	Implementing and Conducting Administration of Resources
C.	Implementing, Managing and Troubleshooting Hardware Devices and Drivers
D.	Monitoring and Optimizing System Performance and Reliability
E.	Configuring and Troubleshooting the Desktop Environment
F.	Implementing, Managing, and Troubleshooting Network Protocols and Services
G.	Implementing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting Security

Note: Relevant objective of each question is mentioned with Question number.

Question: 1 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Company. You want to deploy Windows XP Professional to 50 new computers with the least amount of administrative effort. You want to use a fully automated installation process. Each new computer is configured with a 20-GB hard disk, a CDROM drive, and floppy disk drive. The computers do not contain network adapter cards. You specify the Company's standard installation settings and save them on a floppy disk, in an answer file named Answers.txt.You use a Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to start the unattended installation on the first computer, and then you insert the floppy disk into the computers floppy disk drive.
However, Setup prompts you for configuration information.
You want to ensure that during future installations Setup will finish without prompting for configuration information. What should you do?

A. Change the name of your answer file to Unattend.txt.
B. Change the name of your answer file to Winnt.sif.
C. Use the Rbfg.exe utility to create a RIS bootable floppy disk. Copy your answer file to this floppy disk.
D. Create an MS-DOS startup disk- Copy your answer file to this floppy disk.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The answer file on the diskette must be named Winnt.sif.

Incorrect Answers

A: When using an answer file on a diskette it must be named Winnt.sif, not Unattend.txt.
C: RIS is not mentioned in this scenario.
D: A boot diskette is not required. The answer file just has to be named Winnt.sif.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

Question: 2 (A)

You are the newly employed desktop administrator for Company's research department. Company's research department consists of 10 Windows 2000 Professional. You need to upgrade all Windows 2000 Professional computer to Windows XP Professional over one night to avoid disturbing the work at the research department. The network administrator has previously downloaded updated Setup files and placed them on a server named Company1, in a shared folder named Updates. It is confirmed that these updated Setup files work.
You want to ensure that these updated Setup files are automatically installed on all computer during the upgrade. How should you start Setup?

A. By running the Winnt32.exe /dushare:\\Company1\updates command
B. By running the Winnt32.exe /copydir:\\Company1\updates command
C. By running the Winnt32.exe /duprepare:\\Company1\update command
D. By running the Winnt32.exe /copysource:\\Company1\updates command

Answer: A

Explanation:

We should use the dushare switch and specify the updates folder (step 4 in note).

Note:

After you download the Windows XP Dynamic Update package, prepare a folder:
Extract the files to a folder, for example, the c:\DU folder. After you do so, you should have two folders.Windows XP Professional is extracted to the IP folder, and Windows XP Home Edition is extracted to the IC folder.
On your Windows XP CD-ROM, run the winnt32.exe /duprepare: path to Dynamic Update package files command. In the example from step 1, you would run the winnt32.exe /duprepare:c:\du command.
After the folder is prepared, copy the contents to another folder, and then share the folder to which you just copied the contents.
On the computer on which you want to run Setup, run the winnt32.exe /dushare:\\ server name\ share name command.

Incorrect Answers

B: The copydir switch is not used for updated Setup files.
C: Alan has already installed computers with the updates files. He has already performed the duprepare Action (step 2 in note).
D: The copysource switch creates a temporary additional folder within the folder in which the Windows XP files are installed. It would not help in applying the updates however.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 3 Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q312110, How to Deploy the Windows XP Dynamic Update Package

Question: 3 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Company's support department. Susan is a user in the support department. Susan's computer currently runs Microsoft Windows NT Workstation 4.0. Susan uses a legacy application that is compatible with only Windows NT Workstation. You want to install Windows XP Professional on Susan's computer. You plan to set up a dual-boot configuration so that Susan can run either Windows XP Professional or Windows NT Workstation. Susan's computer has two hard disks, named drive C and drive G. You install Windows XP Professional on drive G.
After Windows XP Professional is installed, Susan reports that Windows NT Workstation is no longer available.
You need to ensure that both operating systems are available on Susan's computer. What should you do?

A. Insert the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM into the computer. Run the Sfc.exe /scannow command.
B. Insert the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM into the computer. Run the Winnt32.exe /cmdcons command.
C. Start the computer by using an MS-DOS bootable floppy disk. Run the Attrib.exe –r –h –s c:\bootsect.dos command.
D. Start the computer by using the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM. From the Recovery console, run the Bootcfg /rebuild command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The bootcfg command is a Microsoft Windows XP Recovery Console command that manipulates the Boot.ini file. This command has a function that can scan your hard disks for Microsoft Windows NT, Microsoft Windows 2000, and Windows XP installations, and then add them to an existing Boot.ini file.

Incorrect Answers

A: SFC has no use in this scenario. SFC.exe scans all protected system files and replaces incorrect version with correct Microsoft versions.
B: Installing the Recovery console on the hard drive would not enable us to boot Windows NT.
C: Changing the attributes of the bootsect.dos file would not help. Furthermore, the file would not be accessible from DOS if NTFS was used during the installation.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 5 Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q291980: A Discussion About the Bootcfg Command and Its Uses

Question: 4 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Company. You need to upgrade a Windows 98 computer to Windows XP Professional. Windows 98 is installed in a folder named C:\Win98. You need to ensure that the computer's applications and settings are retained after the upgrade. You insert the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM into the computer and restart the computer. The textbased portion of Setup appears. The text on the screen states that Windows XP Professional will be installed in a folder named C\Windows, not in the C:\Win98 folder. You need to ensure that Windows XP Professional upgrades the existing Windows 98 installation. What should you do?

A. Rename the C:\Win98 folder to C:\Windows.
B. Modify the installation settings in the text-based portion of Setup so that Windows XP Professional is installed in the C:\Win98 folder.
C. Restart the computer by using Windows 98. Then insert the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM into the computer and run Setup from the CD-ROM.
D. Use the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to create a set of Setup floppy disks. Restart the Computer by using the first floppy disk in the set to launch Setup.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You cannot boot to the XP CD if you want to upgrade the existing operating system. To upgrade Windows 98 to Windows XP, you need to start Windows 98 first. Then insert the Windows XP installation CD and run setup. When setup starts, you will have the option to upgrade the existing operating system.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Renaming the Windows 98 installation folder will not enable you to upgrade the operating system. You must run the Windows XP setup program from within the Windows 98 environment to upgrade Windows 98.
B: This would cause the Windows XP installation to overwrite the Windows 98 installation; it will not upgrade the Windows 98 installation.
D: You cannot use the setup floppy disks to upgrade Windows 98. You must run the Windows XP Setup program from within the Windows 98 environment to upgrade Windows 98.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

Question: 5 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for one of Company's branch offices. The network in the branch office consists of a single network segment, which contains a domain controller, a DHCP server, 10 Windows 2000 Server computers, and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All servers and client computers are members of Company's Active Directory domain. You purchase 50 new client computers for the branch office. Each new client computer contains a builtin PXE-compliant network adapter. You install and configure RIS on one of the Windows 2000 Server computers that is on the network in the branch office. You create a Windows XP Professional RIS image on the Windows 2000 Server computer , and you turn on each computer. Each computer displays a message stating that it cannot contact a PXE boot server. You verify that the RIS server is connected to the network.
You need to ensure that the new client computers can connect to the RIS server and can begin installing Windows XP Professional. What should you do?

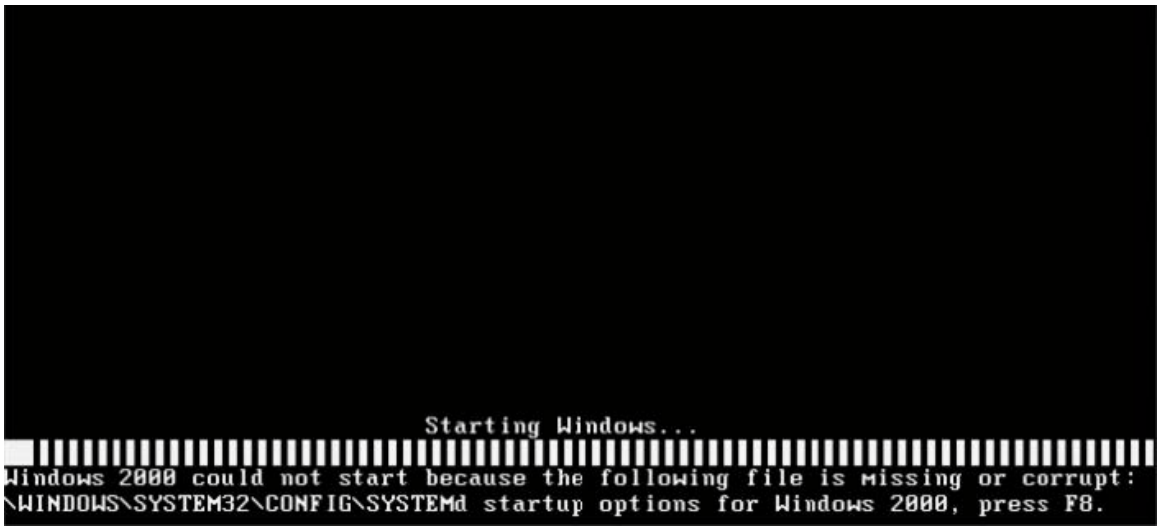
A. Ask a domain administrator to authorize the RIS server.
B. Grant the Everyone group Allow – Read NTFS permissions on the RIS image.
C. Install RIS on the domain controller. Copy the RIS image to the domain controller.
D. Add a reservation for the RIS server to the DHCP server.

Answer: A

Question: 6 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Company. You successfully perform a clean installation of Windows XP Professional on drive C of a computer that is used by an employee named Susan. Susan is a software developer. She wants her computer to have a dual-boot configuration so that she can use either Windows XP Professional or Windows 2000 Professional. She installs Windows 2000 Professional on drive G.After installing Windows 2000

Professional, Susan restarts her computer and chooses to start Windows XP Professional. When Windows XP Professional starts, Susan sees the following error message, which is also shown in the exhibit.



"Windows 2000 could not start because the following file is missing or corrupt: \WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CONFIG\SYSTEM"
However, Susan restarts her computer and is able to successfully start Windows 2000 Professional.
You want Susan's dual-boot configuration to function properly.
You start Susan's computer and choose to start Windows 2000 Professional. What should you do?

A. Copy the NTLDR file and the Ntdetect.com file from the i386 folder on the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to the root directory of drive G.
B. Restore the C:\Windows\System32\Config\System file from a recent backup.
C. Restore the G:\Windows\System32\Config\System file from a recent backup.
D. Copy the NTLDR file and the Ntdetect.com file from the i386 folder on the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to the root directory of drive C.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This issue occurs because Windows XP did not exist when Windows 2000 was released. The Windows 2000 bootstrap loader files are not aware of the changes that have been made in Windows XP. The computer needs these changes to load Windows XP. The solution is to copy the NTLDR file and the Ntdetect.com file from the i386 folder on the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to the root directory of drive C.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The bootstrap loader files need to be copied to the root of the active partition (normally the C: drive).

B: The C:\Windows\System32\Config\System file does not need to be restored. The problem is that the boot loader files can't load the C:\Windows\System32\Config\System file because they are the wrong version.
C: The C:\Windows\System32\Config\System file does not need to be restored. The problem is that the boot loader files can't load the C:\Windows\System32\Config\System file because they are the wrong version.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 5

Question: 7 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Company. Company's network consists of three network segments that are connected by a router. All three segments contain Windows 2000 Professional computers that are used by company employees. Each segment has a managed hub. The computers on each segment are connected to the managed hub on their respective segments. SegmentA contains a Windows 2000 Server computer that runs RIS and DHCP. The server and all the client computers use DHCP to obtain IP addressing information. Company purchases 100 new client computers. You need to install Windows XP Professional on these computers. You connect 10 of the new computers to SegmentB. You use RIS server to deploy Windows XP Professional to the 10 new computers.
The users on SegmentB and SegmentC report that network response time is very slow during the time that you are applying RIS images to the new computers.
You need to reduce the negative impact that RIS deployment has on the network. What should you do?

A. Create a new network segment and connect it to the router. Connect the new computer to the new segment during the time that you are applying the RIS images.
B. Configure the router to forward BOOTP packets only between SegmentA and SegmentB.
C. Replace the managed hub on SegmentB with a managed switch. Connect all computers on SegmentB to the switch.
D. Connect the new computers to SegmentA during the time that you are applying the RIS images.

Answer: D

Explanation:

By keeping the RIS traffic local within a single section the other segments would not be affected by the increased network traffic.

Incorrect Answers

A: Adding a new segment would not help if we don't add the RIS server to this segment. Traffic would still flow between the segments and decreasing network performance for all users.
B: BOOTP packets are used for communication between the DHCP server and the DHCP clients. Blocking BOOTP traffic would have minimal positive effect on network performance. Furthermore, this suggested solution would prevent any DHCP traffic to segment B and segment C. Any DHCP clients in these segments would not get appropriate IP configuration.
C: A switch would improve performance by reducing the number of broadcast domains. The traffic between the segments would still affect the whole network. It is better to contain the RIS traffic within one segment only.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 3

Question: 8 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Company's office. You need to install Windows XP Professional on 100 client computers.Your company has a volume licensing agreement with Microsoft Corporation that includes Windows XP Professional. You receive a volume license product key from Microsoft that must be used to install XP Professional CD-ROM that Microsoft provided your company. You purchase a copy of Windows XP Professional at a local computer store. You begin installing Windows XP Professional on two client computers by using the attended installation method. When Setup prompts you for a product key, you type your company's volume license product key.
However, Setup displays the following error message: "Invalid product key".
You need to complete the Windows XP Professional installation on all 100 computers.
What should you do?

A. Use the product key that is printed on the back of the CD case for the retail copy of Windows XP Professional that you purchased.
B. Contact a Microsoft Activation center to obtain a product activation key.
C. Cancel Setup. Obtain a volume license version of the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM from Microsoft. Rerun Setup from the CD-ROM.
D. Cancel Setup. Create an unattended installation answer file that contains your company's volume license product key, and use the answer file to perform an unattended installation of Windows XP Professional.

Answer: C

Explanation:

We need to use the volume license version of the installation CD-ROM. Only this CD-ROM and the volume-license product key would enable us to install Windows XP on multiple computers.

Note:

Licenses acquired through one of Microsoft's volume licensing programs are not required to be activated. Microsoft Product Activation does, however, require volume license customers to input a Volume License Product Key when installing from volume license media.

Incorrect Answers

A: The product key purchased from the local computer store would only be valid on one single computer. We cannot use it to install Windows XP on 100 computers.
B: A volume product activation key cannot be used for this purchased Windows XP CD-ROM.
D: We cannot use the volume license activation key on ordinary single machine Windows XP installation CDROM.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2 & Chapter 10, Lesson 3 Windows XP product documentation, Windows XP Product Activation
http://www.microsoft.com/licensing/resources/vol/

Question: 9 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. The company has a volume licensing agreement to install Windows XP Professional. You travel to a branch office to repair a failed hard disk on a Windows XP Professional computer. The computer's operating system had previously been upgraded from Windows 2000 Professional.
You did not bring a Windows XP Professional CD-ROM with you, and none is available at the branch office. You purchase a retail copy of Windows XP Professional, and you insert the CDROM to start the installation.
After Setup starts, you are prompted for the product key. What should you do?

A. Type the serial number that appears in the System Properties dialog box of another Windows XP Professional computer in the branch office.
B. Contact a Microsoft activation center to obtain your company's Windows XP Professional volume license product key, and type the product key.
C. Type the product key that appears on the back of the Windows XP Professional CD case.
D. Type the following product key: 11111-11111-11111-11111.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Simply use the product key on the back of the Windows XP Professional CD case.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The volume licensing serial number of Windows XP Professional would not work with a retail Windows XP Professional
B: The volume license product key would not work with a retail copy of Windows XP Professional.
D: The product key 11111-11111-11111-11111 would not be accepted by the installation program.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2 Windows XP product documentation, Windows XP Product Activation Microsoft Licensing, Do You Need a Product Key?

Question: 10 (A)

You administer a Windows 2000 network for your company. You are planning to deploy Windows XP Professional on multiple computers simultaneously. After installation, how can you transfer multiple users' states to the computers running Windows XP Professional?

A. This is not possible.
B. Use the System Preparation Tool.
C. Use the Files and Settings Transfer Wizard.
D. Use the Scanstate and Loadstate command-line tools.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You should use the Scanstate and Loadstate command-line tools. Scanstate captures information; loadstate restores or deploys information. These tools can be used to transfer a single user's state, or to transfer multiple users' states. Use of these command-line tools is recommended when deploying Windows XP Professional on multiple computers simultaneously. A user state on a computer consists of a user's files, operating system settings, and certain settings associated with applications. The User State Migration Tool (USMT) is a command-line version of the Files and Settings Transfer Wizard. The USMT allows you to transfer files and settings to a computer running Windows XP Professional. You can use the USMT to transfer the user state from computers running Windows 95 or later to a computer running Windows XP Professional. The scanstate and loadstate tools are included as batch files when running the USMT as part of a mass installation. The option that states "This is not possible" is incorrect because Windows XP Professional provides built-in tools enabling you to transfer multiple users' states to computers running Windows XP Professional. Using the System Preparation Tool is incorrect because this tool is used to perform unattended installations of Windows XP. It cannot be used after installation to transfer multiple users' states. Using the Files and Settings Transfer Wizard is incorrect. This wizard allows you to transfer a user's files, folders, and settings to a destination computer running Windows XP Professional. The wizard method is recommended for use when replacing or performing a new installation of Windows XP Professional on a single computer.

Question: 11 (A)

You want to upgrade a computer running Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows XP Professional. You place the Windows XP Professional compact disc in the CD-ROM drive (D), but Windows does not automatically detect the CD.
Which commands could you type in the Run dialog box to start the installation process? (Choose two. Each answer is a unique solution.)

A. D:\Setup.exe
B. D:\Install.exe
C. D:\I386\Winnt
D. D:\I386\Winnt32

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

You can run Setup.exe from the Run dialog box to start the installation process. This applies whether you are upgrading or installing a new copy from the compact disc. You can also run Winnt32.exe from the \I386 folder of the Windows XP Professional compact disc to install or upgrade to Windows XP Professional. You can run Winnt32 on a computer running Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows Me, Windows NT, Windows 2000, or Windows XP. To upgrade Windows NT Workstation 4.0, Service Pack (SP) 6 must be applied. Running Winnt.exe from the \I386 folder is not recommended to upgrade computers running Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows XP Professional. Winnt.exe is provided to set up Windows XP Professional on computers with no operating system. There is no executable file named Install.exe on the Windows XP Professional compact disc.

Question: 12 (A)

You install Windows XP Professional on a Pentium III computer. You want to perform an unattended installation of Windows XP Professional on another computer that has a new hard disk.
You want to start the Setup Manager Wizard to create an answer file.
How can you accomplish this?

A. Run it from the Administrative Tools program group on the Start menu.
B. In the Run dialog box, type Setupmgr.exe.
C. Run Setup from the \SUPPORT\TOOLS folder of the product CD to install the Support Tools for Windows XP. Then start the Setup Manager Wizard from the Windows XP Support Tools program group.
D. In the Run dialog box, type D:\SUPPORT\TOOLS\DEPLOY.CAB, and click OK. Extract all files to a folder named Deploy at the root of the system drive. Run Setupmgr.exe from the \Deploy folder.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Windows XP Setup does not install the Setup Manager Wizard by default, so you must manually extract the contents of the DEPLOY.CAB file in the \SUPPORT\TOOLS folder. You should extract all files to a folder named Deploy at the root of the system drive. Then, you can run Setupmgr.exe from the \Deploy folder. Because Windows XP Setup does not install the Setup Manager Wizard by default, you cannot run Setupmgr.exe from the Run dialog box until you extract the DEPLOY.CAB file. Windows XP Professional does not allow you to run executable files directly from .cab files. You cannot run the Setup Manager Wizard from the Administrative Tools program group. The Windows XP Support Tools Setup program does not install the Setup Manager Wizard or other Deployment Tools in the Deploy.cab file. Therefore, the option to install the Support Tools for Windows XP is incorrect. The Support Tools are a separate group of tools that includes the Active Directory Administration Tool, the Active Directory Replication Monitor, the Security Administration Tools, and the SNMP Query Utility.

Question: 13 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. Your network environment includes a workgroup supporting four users. Two users run Windows 2000 Professional, and two users run Windows NT Workstation 4.0. You want to perform a clean installation of Windows XP Professional on a computer with a new hard disk.
You insert the Windows XP Professional CD into the CD-ROM drive, and configure the BIOS to boot from the CD-ROM drive. When you boot the computer, the CD-ROM drive fails.
How can you install Windows XP Professional on the computer while minimizing costs?

A. Use RIS.
B. Use Sysprep.
C. Replace the CD-ROM drive.
D. Create a network boot disk to run Winnt32.exe.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You should replace the CD-ROM drive to perform a clean installation of Windows XP Professional. This is the best choice because you cannot use Winnt32.exe to perform an unattended clean installation over the network using a network boot disk. This method is only supported for upgrades. When using a network boot floppy disk on a computer with no operating system, you must run Winnt.exe. Using Remote Installation Services (RIS) is not the best choice because RIS requires Windows 2000 Server Active Directory, DNS and DHCP to be implemented on the network. Because your network is currently limited to a workgroup without any servers, this option does not minimize costs. Using Sysprep (System Preparation Tool) is not the best choice. This method requires a third-party tool to create an image of a reference computer. Sysprep is intended to deploy Windows XP Professional on hundreds of computers in large organizations. To use Sysprep, you must install and configure Windows XP Professional on an identical hardware platform to create a disk image.

Question: 14 (A)

You administer a local area network for your company. You want to install Windows XP Professional on 25 computers. Although each of the 25 computers has a previous version of Windows installed, you plan to perform clean installations instead of upgrades. You plan to reformat all hard disk drives before starting the clean installations.
At a minimum, what should you do to prepare these 25 computers before installing Windows XP Professional? (Choose three.)

A. Back up files.
B. Scan for viruses.
C. Uncompress drives.
D. Install BIOS updates.
E. Remove incompatible software.
F. Determine hardware compatibility.

Answer: A, D & F

Explanation:

Each of the six options is a recommended step to prepare a computer for an upgrade to Windows XP Professional. However, since you will be reformatting all hard disk drives and performing clean installations, only three of these steps are necessary in this case.
You should back up important files before performing the clean installations because you plan to reformat all hard disk drives. Reformatting the disk drives erases all data. When performing a clean installation on a computer running a previous version of Windows, the existing operating system is completely removed and replaced. Microsoft has placed emphasis on the importance of getting the latest BIOS (basic input/output system) that is available from your computer manufacturer. Therefore, you should install the necessary BIOS updates. The fact that clean installations will be performed does not affect this requirement. Because nothing was mentioned in the scenario about hardware compatibility, you must determine that all hardware is compatible with Windows XP Professional. You can determine hardware compatibility by using the Microsoft Windows Readiness Analyzer, which checks the existing hardware to determine if any unrecognized or incompatible hardware is installed. To run the Readiness Analyzer, insert the product CD and run Winnt32 using the /checkupgradeonly switch.For example, if the CD-ROM drive is the D drive, you type D:\I386\Winnt32 /checkupgradeonly. The Readiness Analyzer will display a system compatibility report that you can view and save. Because you plan to reformat all hard disk drives, it is not necessary to scan for viruses, uncompress drives, or remove incompatible software.

Question: 15 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You want to use Remote Installation Services (RIS) to remotely install Windows XP Professional on 35 computers. You want to use a RIS template answer file to customize the installations.
Which file should you modify?

A. Switch.inf
B. Sysprep.inf
C. Ristndrd.sif
D. Unattend.txt

Answer: C

Explanation:

You should modify the Ristndrd.sif file. Ristndrd.sif is the RIS template answer file, which you can modify to customize a RIS-based installation of Windows XP Professional. Switch.inf cannot be used to customize a RIS-based installation of Windows XP Professional.You can use Switch.inf scripts to automate the remote logon process. Sysprep.inf cannot be used to customize a RIS-based installation of Windows XP Professional.Sysprep.inf can be used to customize an unattended installation using the System Preparation tool (Sysprep.exe). This process requires a third-party tool to create a disk image on a reference computer.Unattend.txt cannot be used to customize a RIS-based installation of Windows XP Professional.Unattend.txt can be used to customize an unattended installation using Winnt32.exe.

Question: 16 (A)

You are a help desk technician for a Windows 2000 domain. You want to configure a computer to dual-boot Windows XP Professional and Windows 2000 Professional.
What should you do? (Choose two. Each answer is part of the solution.)

A. Install Windows 2000, and then install Windows XP.
B. Install Windows XP, and then install Windows 2000.
C. Use the same computer name for each installation.
D. Use a different computer name for each installation.

Answer: A & D

Explanation:

You should install Windows 2000 Professional first, and then install Windows XP after you have installed Windows 2000. You must install the newest operating system last or important files may be overwritten. In a Windows 2000 Server domain, you should use a different computer name for each installation. You can set up a computer so that it has multiple installations of Windows XP and Windows 2000 Professional. However, you must use a different computer name for each installation if the computer

participates in a Windows 2000 Server domain. Because a unique security identifier (SID) is used for each installation of Windows XP on a domain, the computer name for each installation must be unique, even for multiple installations on the same computer. Therefore, using the same computer name for each installation is incorrect. You should install each operating system on a separate drive or disk partition, and install applications on the same partition as the operating system on which you run them. If an application is used with two different operating systems, you should install copies on both partitions. Placing each operating system in a separate partition ensures that it will not overwrite crucial files used by the other OS.

Question: 17 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You are using RIS to install Windows XP Professional on a new computer. You start the computer, but instead of connecting to your network RIS server, your computer returns the following error message, "Operating system not found." You verify that the computer contains a PXE-compliant network adapter that is connected to your network.
You need to start the computer and connect to your network RIS server. What should you do?

A. Ask a network administrator to modify the network DHCP server to include a DHCP reservation for the computer.
B. Ask a network administrator to modify the RIS server permissions to grant your domain user account Allow-Read permission on the RIS images.
C. Modify the computer's BIOS settings, and ensure that the computer is configured to boot from the network.
D. Modify the computer's BIOS settings, and ensure that the computer's boot password is the same as the RIS server's Administrator password.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error in this scenario occurs because the computer is trying to boot from the hard disk which has no operating system installed. To use RIS the computer must be configured to boot from the network.

Incorrect Answers:

A: DHCP reservations are not necessary to use RIS.
B: This needs to be done but it is not the cause of the error message in the question.
D: There is no such thing as a boot password.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 3

Question: 18 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You are responsible for automating the deployment of Windows XP Professional to new computers in your company. You are preparing a Windows XP Professional computer, which you will use to test disk imaging. You install Windows XP Professional on the test computer and run the Sysprep utility. You use a third-party software package to create a disk image to a new computer and then restart the computer. Instead of completing the Windows XP Professional installation, the computer starts the Windows Welcome program, requiring you to enter additional setup information.
Because you will be deploying a large number of computers, you want to ensure that the disk image can be applied without additional user interaction.
What should you do?

A. Use a network-based RIS server to apply the disk image to new computers.
B. On the test computer, run the Sysprep-factory command. Re-create the disk image by using the third-party software.
C. C. Use setup manager to create a Sysprep
D. Create an Unattend.txt

Answer: C

Explanation:

There is not a parameter for specifying the mini-Setup Wizard

Incorrect Answers:

A: A RIS server is not required in this scenario. RIS would still need a Sysprep answer file.
B: Factory is not used to automate the installation further. The -factory command restarts the computer in a network-enabled state without displaying Windows Welcome or mini-Setup. This is used to make configuration changes and testing. When you have finished your desired set of tasks in Factory mode, run Sysprep.exe with the -reseal parameter to prepare the computer for end-user delivery.
D: The answer file must be renamed to Sysprep.inf, and must reside either on a floppy diskette or in the Sysprep folder in the root of the drive on which Windows XP is installed.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 2

Question: 19 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Adventure Works. You perform a clean installation of Windows XP Professional on 25 computers. All of these computers are part of a workgroup named Dev. All of the computers in Dev are configured to require a user name and password for logon. Thirty day after the installation, all users in the Dev workgroup report that they cannot log on to their computers.
How should you correct this problem?

A. Use the Windows product Activation wizard on all computers to activate Windows XP Professional via the Microsoft Clearing House.
B. On each computer, log on as a local administrator and reset the user password at the next logon.
C. Restart each computer in safe mode, and change the local account policy expiration from 30 days to zero days.
D. Restart each computer in safe mode. Use system restore, specifying the restore point that was created after the clean installation of Windows XP Professional.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows XP must be activated within 30 days of installation. If it is not activated, you will only be able to use the activation wizard when you log in. You will not be able to use Windows until it has been activated via the Microsoft Clearing House, typically via the Internet.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The passwords are not the problem. The default password expiration is 42 days.
C: The local account policy does not expire.
D: This will not negate the need to activate Windows.

Question: 20 (A)

You are a help desk technician for your company, which is in the process of deploying Windows XP Professional to all client computers. You upgrade Pierre's Windows 98 portable computer to Windows XP Professional. After the upgrade, Pierre reports that some of his older software applications no longer work properly. Also, one of the hardware devices on his computer is not currently supported by Windows XP Professional. Pierre requests that you reinstall Windows 98 and all of his applications so that he can use his computer normally. You need to restore Pierre's computer to its pre-upgraded state while retaining all of the applications, documents, and personal data on the computer.
You want to accomplish this task in the minimum amount of time. What should you do?

A. Copy Pierre's documents and personal data to a shared folder on the network. Reinstall Windows 98 and Pierre's applications. Copy the documents and personal data to the My Documents folder on Pierre's computer.
B. On Pierre's computer, run Setup.exe from a Windows 98 installation CD.
C. On Pierre's computer, use the Add or Remove Programs Wizard to remove the Windows XP Professional installation item.
D. On Pierre's computer, use a third-party disk-imaging software utility to apply a disk image that contains Windows 98 and Pierre's applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Windows XP includes an uninstall feature which allows us to uninstall Windows XP and return to the previous operating system.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This is not necessary. We can uninstall Windows XP therefore we do not need to reinstall Windows 98.
B: This will reinstall Windows 98. This is not necessary. We can uninstall Windows XP therefore we do not need to reinstall Windows 98.
D: The question does not mention having a backup image of Windows 98.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 5

Question: 21 (A)

You are deploying new Windows XP Professional computers in your company. All employees will receive new computers, and their old Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional computers will be sold to another company. You must ensure that each employee's documents, personal data, Microsoft Office XP settings, and desktop settings are copied from their old computers to their new computers.
You want this data to be copied to the new computer when Windows XP Professional is installed.
What should you do?

A. Run the Scanstate utility on each employee's computer. Save the information generated by the utility to a shared folder on the network. Run the Loadstate utility in the installation script for each employee's new computer, specifying the shared folder on the network as the state source.

B. Start each employee's old computer in the Recovery console. Copy the Registry files, documents, and personal data to a removable storage device. In each new computer's installation script, copy the information from the removable storage device to each new computer.
C. Use Windows Explorer to copy all documents and personal data from each employee's old computer to each new computer. Run the Regedit command to export the Registry to a .REG file. In the installation script for each new computer, copy the documents and personal data to the computer, and import the .REG file.
D. Run the Sysprep utility on each employee's old computer. Use a third-party disk-imaging software utility to create an image of the hard disk. After installing Windows XP Professional, apply the hard-disk image to each new computer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scanstate and loadstate tools are part of the User State Migration Tool. These tools can be used to collect user data and settings from one machine and load them on to another machine.

Incorrect Answers:

B: This is an unnecessarily long way of achieving the desired results. It wouldn't work since the registry files would be incompatible with Windows XP.
C: This is an unnecessarily long way of achieving the desired results. It wouldn't work since the registry files would be incompatible with Windows XP.
D: The image will be an image of the old system. Applying the image will overwrite the XP installation.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 3, Lesson 4

Question: 22 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You are deploying new Windows XP Professional computers. All employees will receive new computers, and their old Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional computers will be sold to another company. You must ensure that each employee's documents, personal data, Microsoft Office XP settings, and desktop settings are copied from their old computers to their new computers.
What should you do?

A. Run the Sysprep utility on each employee's old computer. Use a third-party disk-imaging software utility to create an image of the hard disk. Apply the hard-disk image to each new computer.

B. Run the Scanstate utility on each employee's old computer. Save the information generated by the utility to a shared folder on the network. Run the Loadstate utility on each employee's new computer, specifying the shared folder on the network as the state source.
C. Copy the user profiles on each employees old computer to a shared folder on the network. Copy the user profiles from the shared folder to each employee's new computer.
D. Start each employee's old computer in the Recovery console. Copy the Registry files, documents, and personal data to a removable storage device. Copy the information from the removable storage device to each new computer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scanstate and loadstate tools are part of the User State Migration Tool. These tools can be used to collect user data and settings from one machine and load them on to another machine.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The image will be an image of the old system. Applying the image will overwrite the new operating system.
C: The Windows 98 and Windows 2000 profiles does not contain all information that we want to migrate. In particular in does not include documents and personal data settings.
D: This is an unnecessarily long way of achieving the desired results. It wouldn't work since the registry files would be incompatible with Windows XP.

Question: 23 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You plan to install Windows XP Professional on a client computer. The computer contains a PCI network adapter, a PCI video adapter, and an industry standard architecture (ISA) SCSI adapter that hosts the hard disk and a CD-ROM drive. After the installation begins, you receive an error message indicating that setup cannot find a hard disk. You verify that the SCSI hard disk is connected and functional. Nevertheless, the error message persists when you restart setup. The installation will not resume.
What should you do to complete the installation?

A. Disable the APM features in the system BIOS.
B. Enable UDMA in the system BIOS for the primary hard disk.
C. Reserve an IRQ for the ISA SCSI adapter in the system BIOS.
D. Set the system BIOS boot device option to boot from the SCSI hard disk.
E. Restart Setup and install the driver for the SCSI adapter while initially copying the files.

Answer: E

Question: 24 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for Trey Research. You need to build a RIPrep image of a Windows XP Professional computer.
You successfully install Windows XP Professional on a computer in your lab. Then, you log on to the computer by using a local administrator account. You install a virus scanner and three other standard applications. Next, you run RIPrep.exe to create a RIS image of the computer. Then you deploy this image to 50 computers by using RIS Users report that when they log on to their computers, the shortcuts for the three standard applications are unavailable.
You need to ensure that the RIPrep image includes the shortcuts for the domain user accounts.
What should you do?

A. Open Control Panel. In the system properties, change the local user profile to a roaming profile. Then run RIPrep.exe.
B. Open control panel. In the system properties, copy the All users profile to the Default user profile. Grant the Everyone group Allow-Full Control permission on the copied profile.
C. Open control panel. In the system properties, copy the local administrator account profile to the Default user profile. Grant the Everyone group Allow-Full Control permission on the copied profile. Then run RIPrep.exe.
D. Run RIPrep.exe before installing the standard applications. Open control panel. In the system properties, copy the local administrator account profile to the Default user profile.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario the software was installed under the Administrator account. Therefore the shortcuts for the domain user accounts will be in the Administrator profile. We need to copy this profile to the Default User profile so that users will able to receive this profile.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This will not affect the profile used by new users.
B: In this scenario the software was installed under the Administrator account. Therefore the shortcuts for the domain user accounts will be in the Administrator profile. Thus we need to copy the Administrator profile and not the All Users profile.
D: The applications need to be installed before we take an image of the hard disk.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 3

Question: 25 (A)

You administer a network supporting computers that all have the same hardware configuration. You want to create and deploy an image of Windows XP Professional to 12 computers. You install and configure Windows XP Professional on a reference computer and install the appropriate applications.
Then you preserve custom user settings and configure an answer file to automate the Mini-Setup Wizard.
Which tool must you run to prepare the hard disk of the reference computer?

A. Sysprep.exe
B. Setupmgr.exe
C. Setupcl.exe
D. Msiexec.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:

You must run Sysprep.exe to prepare the hard disk on the reference computer. After configuring the reference computer, you must use Sysprep.exe (the System Preparation Tool) to remove all data unique to the reference computer, including the Security Identifier (SID) and computer name. Before running Sysprep.exe, first restart the reference computer and log on as Administrator. Then extract the Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe files from the DEPLOY.CAB file on the Windows XP Professional CD to a folder named Sysprep at the root of the system drive. You should then use a third party imaging application, such as Norton Ghost, to store and install the images. Upon restarting, each computer will create its own unique SID. Setupcl.exe cannot be used to prepare the hard disk on the reference computer. Setupcl.exe is an executable program invoked by Sysprep.exe that recognizes security IDs (SIDs). It must reside in the same folder as Sysprep.exe. Msiexec.exe cannot be used to prepare the hard disk on the reference computer. Msiexec.exe is the client-side installer service of Windows Installer. Msiexec.exe works with a package file (.msi file). Windows Installer uses the data contained within a package file to install an application. Setupmgr.exe cannot be used to prepare the hard disk on the reference computer. Setupmgr.exe is the Setup Manager Wizard, which you can use to create answer files for automated installation of Windows XP Professional.

Question: 26 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company's sales department. Philippe is a user in the Sales department. Philippe's computer currently runs Microsoft Windows NT Workstation 4.0. You need to install Windows XP professional on Philippe's computer. Philippe uses a legacy application that is compatible with only Windows NT Workstation. Philippe's computer has two hard disks. The first disk is partitioned as drive C and has 3 GB of available space. He second disk is unpartitioned and has 3 GB of available space. Windows NT

Workstation 4.0 is currently installed on drive C. you want to install Windows XP Professional on the second hard disk, which you will format as drive D. you want to ensure that after Windows XP Professional is installed. Philippe can access all files that are on drive C and drive D.
What should you do?

A. Install Windows XP Professional on drive D. Copy Atdisk.sys from drive D to drive C.
B. Install Windows XP Professional on drive D. Copy Ntfs.sys from drive D to drive C.
C. Prior to installing Windows XP Professional, install the most recent Windows NT 4.0 service pack.Install Windows XP Professional on drive D.
D. Prior to installing Windows XP Professional, install the Active Directory client extensions for Windows NT Workstation 4.0 Install Windows XP Professional on drive D.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Windows NT 4.0 with service pack 4.0 is able to access partitions with the latest version of NTFS, but with some limitations.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The Atdisk.sys is a lowlevel device driver for hard drives. Copying the Windows XP version of it to the Windows NT Workstation partition will not achieve the requirement. Furthermore, the XP version might not run in NT 4.0.
B: The Windows XP Ntfs.sys file cannot be run on a Windows NT 4.0 system.
D: The Active Directory client extensions will not help creating a multi-boot system.

Note:

Microsoft has developed extensions for Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows NT 4.0 operating systems that allow those client platforms to take advantage of features provided by the Windows 2000 Active Directory service.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 4 Microsoft Techinfo: Multibooting with Windows 2000 and Windows XP

Question: 27 (A)

You are the network administrator of your windows 2003 domain. While installing Microsoft Windows XP professional on one of the client computer in the unattended mode, STOP 7b Error occurred, when you pressed F6 to load drivers.
What is the most likely cause of this problem?

A. In the unattended setup of Windows XP, you have set the Repartition option to Yes.
B. You have tried to install a corrupt disk driver.
C. Your third party driver is not compatible with windows XP.
D. It's a Windows XP bug.

Answer: A

Explanation:

During an unattended setup of Windows XP where you have set the Repartition option to Yes, when you press F6 to load drivers, the process may generate a STOP 7b error after the text mode portion of setup. To work around the issue, do not set the Repartition option to Yes if you need to install a third-party storage controller driver.

Question: 28 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You need to deploy Windows XP Professional to 50 new computers. You want to use a fully automated installation process. Each new computer is configured with a 20-GB hard disk, a CD-ROM drive, and a floppy disk drive. The computers do not contain network adapter cards. You specify the company's standard installation settings and save them in an answer file.
You want to use the Sysprep utility to prepare the source computer for the deployment. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Place the answer file in C:\Windows\System.
B. Place the answer file in C:\Windows\System32.
C. Place the answer file in C:\Sysprep.
D. Place Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe in C:\Windows\System.
E. Place Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe in C:\Windows\System32.
F. Place Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe in C:\Sysprep.

Answer: C, F

Explanation:

C: The answer file must be renamed to Sysprep.inf, and must reside in the Sysprep folder in the root of the drive on which Windows XP is installed.
F: The Sysprep.inf file must reside in the same location as Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe. These

Sysprep files can exist either in the %systemdrive%\Sysprep folder (located on the hard disk of the destination computer), or on a floppy disk.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The answer file should be placed in the C:\Sysprep folder, not the C:\Windows\System folder.
B: The answer file should be placed in the C:\Sysprep folder, not the C:\Windows\System32 folder.
D: Sysprep and Setupcl should be place in the C:\Sysprep folder, not in the C:\Windows\System folder.
E: Sysprep and Setupcl should be place in the C:\Syspreo folder, not in the C:\Windows\System32 folder.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 2 Microsoft Knowledge Base Article (Q302577): HOW TO: Use Sysprep.exe Tool to Automate Successful Deployment of Windows XP

Question: 29 (A)

You are the desktop administrator for your company's sales department. You need to perform a clean installation of Windows XP Professional on a computer that currently runs Windows 98. You start the installation. The text-based portion of Setup finishes successfully. Before the GUI-based portion of Setup starts, the computer stops responding. You investigate and discover that there is a problem with a device driver. You want to know which device is causing the problem. What should you do?

A. Modify the Boot.ini file to include the /fastdetect switch.
B. Modify the Boot.ini file to include the /sos switch.
C. Restart Setup by using the /dudisable switch.
D. Restart Setup by using the /dushare switch.
E. Restart the computer. From the Recovery console, red the Dr.Watson log.
F. Restart the computer. From the Recovery console, read the Comsetup.log file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When trying to troubleshoot startup problems with Windows XP (or Windows 2000/NT), in particular when the system hangs at reboot as in this scenario, we should use the "/SOS switch in the boot.ini startup file. This switch causes the names of drivers to be displayed as they load during boot.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The /fastdetect switch is used by default. It makes the early boot process, NTDETECT, skip the detection of parallel and serial devices (Plug and Play will find them). This makes booting faster. You cannot configure the /fastdetect switch to log information on device drivers.
C: The /dudisable switch is used to configure if dynamic update should be run at setup. If latest patches should be downloaded from the Microsoft Web site. The /dudisable switch will not help finding the problematic device drdiver.
D: The /dushare switch is used to with winnt32.exe to Deploy the Windows XP Dynamic Update packages. It will not help you find the device driver which causes problems.
E: Dr. Watson logs application crashes. Dr. Watson log files does not contain information on device drivers.
F: The Comsetup.log file is created during the installation process, but it contain Comsetup.log COM+ information, not information on device drivers.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

Question: 30 (B)

You are the desktop administrator for Company's sales department. Company's network consists of a single domain. Carlos is a user in the sales department. Carlos uses a client computer named Company1. Company1 runs Windows XP Professional and is a member of the domain. Carlos attempts to create a new shared folder named Files1 on Company1 so that other users in the sales department can save documents in the shared folder. However, Carlos reports that he is unable to create a new shared folder by using Windows Explorer or by using the command line. You want to grant Carlos the minimal rights required to create shared folders.
What should you do?

A. Add Carlos user account to the Power Users group on Company1.
B. Add Carlos user account to the Administrators group on Company1.
C. Add Carlos user account to the Network Configuration Operators group on Company1.
D. Grant Carlos user account by Bypass traverse checking user right.

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a member of the Power Users group Carlos would have adequate permissions and rights.

Incorrect Answers

B: This would give Carlos too much permissions and rights.
C: There is no grouped called Network Configuration Operators in Windows.
D: The Bypass traverse checking permission would enable him to browse through folders. It would not permit him to create and share folders.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 15, Lessons 1 & 2

Question: 31 (B)

You are the administrator of 25 Windows XP Professional computers. The computers are members of a Windows 2000 domain. Domain users of the Windows XP Professional computers use roaming profiles.For the network resources that the users connect to on Company1, the default logon credentials are not sufficient to gain access. When users are prompted for alternate credentials, they are allowed to select the Remember my password checkbox. A user named Katrin reports that she connected to Company1 an hour ago and was prompted for alternate credentials. She typed a user name and password, and she cleared the Remember my password check box. She was able to connect to Company1.
However, she intended to connect to Company1 with a different set of credentials. Now when she connects to Company1, she is not prompted to provide credentials. But she connects by using the credentials she provided earlier.
You want to ensure that Katrin is prompted again for alternate credentials when she connects to Company1. What should you do?

A. Instruct Katrin to use the Net use \\Company1 /delete command.
B. Instruct Katrin to use the Net session \\Company1 /delete command.
C. Instruct Katrin to open the Stored User Names and Passwords dialog box and to remove the entry for Company1.
D: On Company1, use Computer Management to disconnect all sessions from Katrins computer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first session is still active. We must delete so that she can use new credentials. The Net session \\Company1 /delete commands ends the computer's session with Company1 and closes all open files on the computer for the session.

Incorrect Answers

A: The net use \\Company1 /delete command only cancels a single connection. The session and the Credentials already supplied would still be used for new connections.

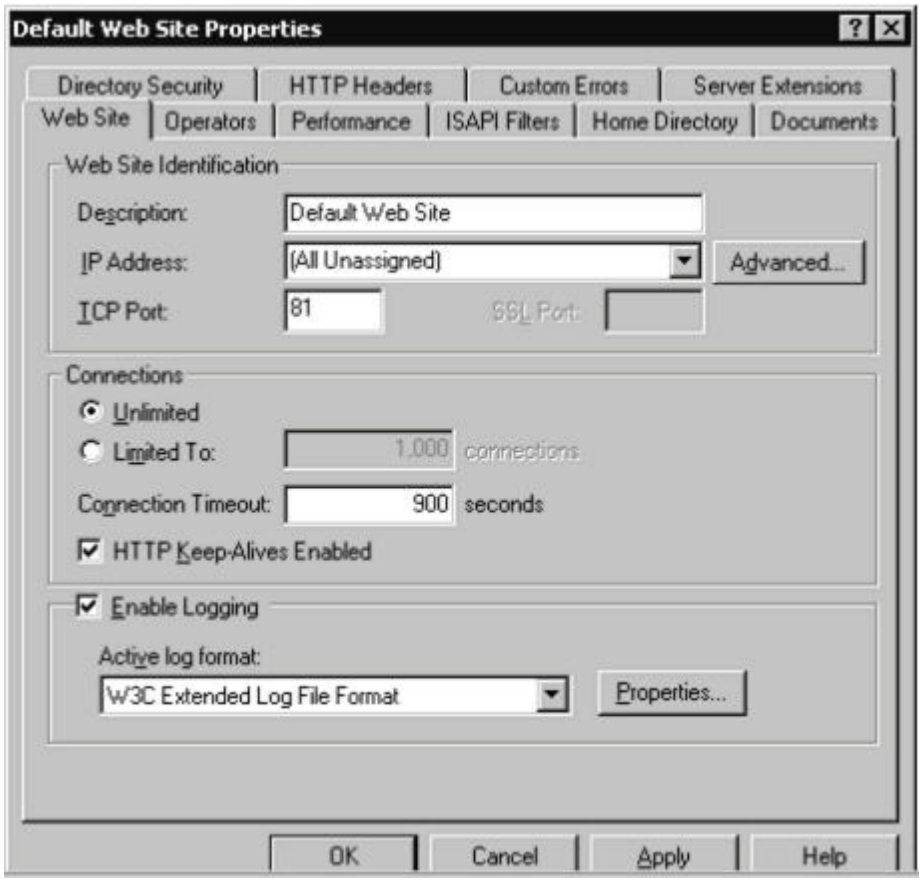
C: Passwords are not stored. She cleared the Remember my password check box already.
D: It is possible to use the Computer Management console to disconnect sessions. However, it would be safer to close the session from the client. If a session is closed from Company1 Katrin might lose data that is contained in open files that are disconnected.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 9, Lessons 1 & 2

Question: 32

You are the desktop administrator for Contoso, Ltd. Stefan is a user in the accounting department. Stefan reports that he cannot access an intranet Web server by using Internet Explorer on his Windows XP Professional computer. The Web server that Stefan is attempting to access is named team.contoso.com. When Stefan attempts to access the Web server by using the URL http://team.contoso.com, Internet Explorer displays the following error message: "DNS error or server not found,"
You examine the Web site properties on the Web server, box is shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that Stefan can access the Web server by using Internet Explorer on his computer.

Which URL should

A. http://team,co
B. http://team.co
C. http://team.co
D. http://unassig

Answer: B

Question: 33 (B)

You are the deskto evice to a Windows XP Professional cor ou share the printer on the network as roups Allow – Print permissions on HD t it often takes several minutes fo
You investigate an ngth often exceeds 50 print jobs. You v in the HDUsers group.
What should you d

A. Install a secon d printer as HDPrint2. Configurea priori
B. Increase the pr mitted by the users in the HDUsers grou
C. Connect a seco computer. In the properties fo HD
D. In the printer p nter option and clear the Enable advar